

ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF CEDAR POINT, II.

OTTO E. JENNINGS.

The "Flora of Cedar Point," published in 1904, was intended to be a complete list of the flowering plants and ferns of that locality as collected during the summer of 1903 and as substantiated by definite prior reports of various other collectors. A list of 26 additions for 1904 was published in the May number of the OHIO NATURALIST. During the 1905 session of the Lake Laboratory of the Ohio State University a further opportunity was afforded the writer following up this line of study. In the following list are given those species which were collected on Cedar Point in 1905 but which were not included in the former lists referred to.

The total number of species of flowering plants and ferns reported for Cedar Point is now 449,—original "Flora of Cedar Point," 387 species; additions 1904, 26 species; Prof. E. L. Moseley, 1904, 5 species; 1905, 31 species. Total, 449 species.

Apocynum hypericifolium Ait. Occasional near the Laboratory in the coarse sand of the upper beach.

Arabis laevigata Muhl. In the Ridge Section.

Blephilia ciliata (L.) Raf. Woods, Ridge Section.

Brassica arvensis (L.) B. S. P. At edge of Bay.

Brassica campestris L. Among driftwood at edge of Bay.

Carex bicknellii Britt.

Carex frankii Kunth.

Carex laxiflora Lam.

Carex lupulina Muhl.

Carex schweinitzii Dewey.

Carex vulpinoidea Michx. All the above *Carices* were collected in or about the marsh at the head of Biemillers Cove. *C. schweinitzii* Dewey is, I believe, new to Ohio.

Clematis virginiana L. Woods, southeast of laboratory.

Cornus obliqua Raf. This species and *C. amomum* Mill. here apparently intergrade.

Eleocharis acicularis (L.) R. & S. In excavated sand near the Lagoons.

Elymus hirsutiglumis Scrib. & Smith. Several points in the Dune Section.

Erigeron ramosus (Walt.) B. S. P. H. H. York, June 25, 1905. Not uncommon in Dune Section.

Galium palustre L. Woods, Ridge Section.

- Galium trifidum* L. Woods, southeast of Laboratory.
Juncus tenuis Willd. Edge of Bay near the Cedar Point Dock.
Lathyrus maritimus (L.) Bigel. This species, between Rye Beach and the Black Channel, was collected by R. F. Griggs, 1903, E. L. Moseley, 1904, and again by the writer, 1905. At Presque Isle, Erie, Pa., this species is very abundant.
Lemna minor L. Ponds, Ridge Section.
Lysimachia nummularia L. Near the lighthouse.
Monarda mollis L. The most common *Monarda* on Cedar Point.
Polygonum pennsylvanicum L. Marsh near Laboratory.
Potamogeton amplifolius Tuckerm.
Potamogeton foliosus Raf. Both the above species east of entrance to Biemillers Cove.
Potamogeton lucens L. Near the Black Channel.
Rumex altissimus Wood. Marsh north of "White House."
Sagittaria graminea Mx. Opposite Laboratory at western edge of Biemillers Cove and near the "Carrying Ground."
Thalictrum polygamum Muhl. Edge of marsh near the Black Channel.
Toxicodendron pubescens Mill.² On sand dunes near Laboratory.
Prof. E. L. Moseley³ in listing the vegetation of the bar between the Black Channel and Rye Beach mentions the following species, none of which were included in the "Flora of Cedar Point":
Equisetum pratense Ehrh.
Gentiana andrewsii Griseb.
Liriodendron tulipifera L.
Muhlenbergia mexicana (L.) Trin.
Solidago canadensis L.

1. KELLERMAN, W. A. and JENNINGS, O. E. Flora of Cedar Point. OHIO NAT. 4 : 186-190. June, 1904.

2. GREENE, E. L. Segregates of Rhus. Leaflets, 1 : 114-144. Nov. 24 and Nov. 29, 1905.

3. MOSELEY, E. L. Formation of Sandusky Bay and Cedar Point. Proc. Ohio State Acad. Sci., 4 : 179-238. 1906.
Carnegie Museum, March 28, 1906.